WIKIPEDIA

Winnebago language

The **Ho-Chunk language** (*Hoocąk, Hocąk*), also known as **Winnebago**, is the traditional language of the Ho-Chunk (or Winnebago) nation of Native Americans in the United States. The language is part of the Siouan language family, and is closely related to the languages of the Iowa, Missouri, and Oto.

"Winnebago" is an exonym, an Anglicization of the Sauk and Fox word *Oinepegi*.[4][5] The anglicized form of the endonym is "Ho-Chunk".

Winnebago	
Ho-Chunk	
Hoocą́k hoit'éra	
Native to	Midwestern United States
Region	Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois, and Minnesota
Ethnicity	1,650 Ho-Chunk (2000 census)[1]
Native speakers	250 (2007)[1] Mainly older adults (no date)[2]
Language family	Siouan - Western Siouan - Mississippi Valley - Chiwere–Winnebago **Winnebago**
Writing system	Latin (Ho-Chunk alphabet), Great Lakes Algonquian syllabics
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	`win`
Glottolog	`hoch1243` (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/hoch1243)[3]
Linguasphere	`64-AAC-d`

Contents

Phonology

Phonemic Inventory

Ho-Chunk's vowels are distinguished by nasality and length. That is to say, the use of a <u>nasal vowel</u> or a <u>long vowel</u> affects a word's meaning. This is evident in examples such as *pąą* 'bag' compared to *paa* 'nose,' and *waruc* 'to eat' compared to *waaruc* 'table.'[6] All of Ho-Chunk's vowels show a short/long distinction, but only /i/ /a/ and /u/ have nasal counterparts.

Oral vowels	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

Nasal vowels	Front	Central	Back
High	ĩ		ũ
Low		ã	

Ho-Chunk's consonants are listed in the following table:

	Bilabial		Alveolar		Postalveolar		Palatal	Velar		Glottal
	plain	ejective	plain	ejective	plain	ejective		plain	ejective	
Nasal	m		n							
Stop voiceless	p	pʼ	t					k	kʼ	ʔ
Stop voiced	b		d					g		
Affricate Voiceless					tʃ					
Affricate Voiced					dʒ					
Fricative Voiceless			s	sʼ	ʃ	ʃʼ		x	xʼ	h
Fricative Voiced			z		ʒ			ɣ		
Approximant	w						j	(w)		
Trill			r							

Typical of Mississippi Valley Siouan languages, Ho-Chunk has aspirated /p/ and /k/ phonemes but no aspirated /t/. [8]

Nasalization Rules

In Ho-Chunk, nasalizable vowels /a/, /i/, and /u/ are always nasalized when they occur after nasal consonants /m/ and /n/. The nasality spreads to an adjacent vowel if that vowel is nasalizable as well.[6] The spread operates across syllable or word boundaries and can move across consonants /h/ and /w/, but is blocked by all other consonants. Examples include *nąįžą* 'a tree' and *ha'ųwį* 'we (exclusive) do':

> *nąą hižą*
> tree one
>
> *nąįžą* 'a tree'
>
> *ha-   ųų -wi*
> 1.E.A- do -PL

ha'ųwį 'We (exclusive) do'

Another frequently occurring nasalization rule is /r/ to [n] alternation: the /r/ consonant is pronounced as [n] when it immediately follows a nasal vowel. That is shown in the sentence *Mąąhį haanįną juujuxšąną* 'My knife is dull':

> *Mąąhį ha<ha>nį=ra   juujux-šąną*
> knife   <1E.A>have=DEF dull-DECL
>
> *Mąąhį haanįną juujuxšąną* 'My knife is dull'

Dorsey's Law (Vowel copying rule)

There is a notable sound law in Ho-Chunk called Dorsey's Law[9] which dictates the following:

- /ORS/ → [OSRS]

where O is a voiceless obstruent, R is a resonant, and S a syllabic sound. In other words, if there is an underlying voiceless obstruent (in Ho-Chunk, /p/, /c/, /k/, /s/, /š/, and /x/) followed by resonant (/r/, /n/, or /w/), the vowel following the resonant is copied into the proceeding consonant cluster. All Dorsey's Law sequences attested in the language are listed below, with V representing the copied vowel:[7]

- pVnV
- pVrV
- kVnV
- kVrV
- kVwV
- sVnV
- sVrV
- sVwV
- sVnV
- sVrV
- sVwV
- cVwV
- xVnV
- xVrV
- xVwV

Multiple sources advocate that Dorsey's Law is a synchronic process in the language because of the way that things like stress assignment and the morphological process of reduplication are affected by it.[7][8][9]

Dorsey's Law can apply within a single morpheme, as in /pra/ becoming [para] in the word *paras* '(be) wide, flat', or across morpheme boundaries, as in /šra/ becoming [šara] in the word *šaraše* 'you go there,' where š is the second person pronominal prefixing to the verb *rahe* 'to be going there.'

Metrical structure

Ho-Chunk is a mora counting, but syllable accenting language. The stress placement of words spoken in isolation is extremely regular. Single-syllable words always have a long vowel (two moras), and stress falls on the first mora (e.g. *áa* 'arm'). Two-syllable words have two moras, and primary stress falls on the second mora (e.g. *wajé* 'dress'). In words longer than two syllables, primary stress most often falls on the third syllable, with secondary stress on each even numbered vowel after the point of primary stress (e.g. *waǧiǧí* 'ball,' or *hocįcįik* 'boy').[10][11] A few rare examples of words with primary stress not on the third syllable include *booráxux* 'you break something into pieces' and *gikąnąhé* 'to invite somebody.' These and other exceptions are a result of syllable weight affecting stress location.[11] As seen in *booráxux* 'you break something into pieces,' when one of the first two syllables of a multiple-syllable word is a heavy syllable, then the main stress falls on the second syllable

Generally when words are spoken in sequence to form sentences, each retains its own stress domain. However, when two or more words are compounded, they are treated as a single word and form a new single stress domain in which the aforementioned patterns apply. Examples include *hąąbókahi* 'every day' (a compound consisting of *hąąp* 'day' and *hokahí* 'every') and *wąągwácek* 'young man' (*wąąk* 'man' and *wacék* 'young').[11]

Ho-Chunk's stress system is substantially different from that of other Siouan languages, which have main stress on the second syllable or second mora. It is theorized that Ho-Chunk underwent a stress shift one mora to the right at some point in its history.[11]

Orthography

The official Ho-Chunk orthography derives from an Americanist version of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). As such, its graphemes broadly resemble those of IPA, and there is a close one-to-one correspondence between graphemes and phonemes. The orthography differs from IPA in that the nasal vowels are indicated using an ogonek. Thus, /ĩ/, /ũ/, and /ã/ are written as *į, ų,* and *ą,* respectively. In addition, the postalveolar and palatal consonants are written as *c, j, š, ž,* and *y* (in IPA: /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/ and /j/), the velar fricative /ɣ/ is written as *ǧ,* and the glottal stop is written as *'* .

The diacritic marks can be referred to in Ho-Chunk with the following terms: *sįįc* 'tail' for the ogonek, *wookanak* 'hat' for the haček, and *hiyuša jikere* 'sudden start/stop' for the glottal stop.

For a short period of time in the mid to late 1800s, Ho-Chunk was written with an adaptation of the "Ba-Be-Bi-Bo" syllabics system. As of 1994, however, the official alphabet of the Ho-Chunk Nation is an adaptation of the Latin script. The Ho-Chunk Nations of Wisconsin and Nebraska represent some sounds differently in the alphabets that they use, as the Wisconsin tribe write a double vowel to mark longer length, and the Nebraska tribe uses a macron over the vowel (compare *oo* with *ō* for IPA /o:/). These differences, shown with example words, are demonstrated in the chart below. In total, the Ho-Chunk writing system consists of 26 consonant and 16 vowel graphs/digraphs.[1] (https://web.archive.org/web/20030423003555/http://www.hocak.info/)

The sounds of Ho-Chunk with example words[6]

Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin	Ho-Chunk Nation of Nebraska	IPA	Example word
a	a	a, ʌ	*ca*š 'tapping sound'
aa	ā	aː	*caa* / *cā* 'deer'
ą	ą	ã, ʌ̃	*nįįpąną* 'soup'
ąą	ą̄	ã:	*pąą* / *pą̄'''* 'bag'
b	b	b	*b*oojaš / *b*ōjaš 'marbles'
c	c	tʃ	*c*aa / *c*ā 'deer'
e	e	e, ɛ	s*e*rec '(be) long'
ee	ē	eː, ɛː	s*ee*p / s*ē*p '(be) black'
g	g	g	*g*aaga / *g*āga 'grandma'
ǧ	ǧ	ɣ	*ǧ*aak / *ǧ*āk '(to) cry'
h	h	h	*H*oocąk / *H*ōcąk 'Ho-Chunk'
i	i	i	*k*irikiriš '(be) striped'
ii	ī	iː	*c*iinąk / *c*īnąk 'village, town'
į	į	ĩ	hoc*į*c*į* 'boy'
įį	į̄	ĩː	p*įį* / p*į̄* '(be) good'
j	j	dʒ	*j*aasge / *j*āsge 'how'
k	k	k	*k*eecąk / '''*k*'ēcąk *'turtle'*
k'	k'	k'	*k'*ee / *k'*ē '(to) dig'
m	m	m	*m*įįnąk / *m*į̄nąk '(to) sit'
n	n	n	*n*įį / *n*į̄' 'water'
o	o	o	x*oro* '(to) snore'
oo	ō	oː	*c*oo / cō '(be) blue, green'
p	p	p	*p*ąą / *p*ą̄ 'bag'
p'	p'	p'	*p'*oo*p'*oš / *p'*ō*p'*oš '(be) fluffy'
r	r	r	*r*oohą / *r*ōhą 'a lot'
s	s	s	*s*ii / *s*ī 'foot'
s'	s'	s'	ru*s'*į*s'*į '(to) shiver, shake'
š	š	ʃ	*š*uuc / *š*ūc '(be) red'
š'	š'	ʃ'	ru*š'*a*š'*a '(to) tickle'
t	t	t	*t*aanį / *t*ānį 'three'
t'	t'	t'	*t'*ąą / *t'*ą̄' '(to) fly'
u	u	u	war*u*c '(to) eat, food'
uu	ū	uː	h*uu* / *h*ū 'leg'

ų	ų	ũ	*gigųs* '(to) teach'
ųų	ų̄	ũ:	*hųųc / hų̄c* 'bear'
w	w	w	*w*aa / *w*ā 'snow'
x	x	x	*x*ee / *x*ē '(to) bury, hill'
x'	x'	x'	*x'*ooke / *x'*ōke 'parents'
y	y	j	ii*y*aara / ī*y*āra '(to) yawn'
z	z	z	*z*ii / *z*ī '(be) yellow, brown'
ž	ž	ʒ	*ž*uura / *ž*ūra 'money, dollar'
		ʔ	*wa"ų '(to) be, do'*

Morphology

Verb structure

Ho-Chunk is an agglutinating and somewhat fusional language. Verbs contain several affixes to indicate things like person, number, tense, and mood.

Prefix field

Ho-Chunk uses prefixes on a verb stem to mark person, locative case, instrumental case, benefactive case, reflexivity (including possessive reflexivity), and reciprocality.[12]

Person prefixes

Ho-Chunk verbs are inflected with eight pronominal categories marked for person and clusivity.[6] Ho-Chunk is a pro-drop language; pronouns are used very infrequently, and information on grammatical person is found on the verb in the form of one or more prefixes.

1. First person singular (abbreviated 1SG)
2. Second person singular (abbreviated 2SG)
3. Third person singular (abbreviated 3SG)
4. First person dual inclusive (abbreviated 1I.DU)
5. First person inclusive plural (abbreviated 1I.PL)
6. First person exclusive plural (abbreviated 1E.PL)
7. Second person plural (abbreviated 2PL)
8. Third person plural (abbreviated 3PL)

Person marking in transitive verbs

Ho-Chunk's transitive verbs are inflected with agent (actor) and patient (undergoer) pronominals. The generic paradigm of the pronominal prefixes in transitive verbs[6] is outlined below. The letter V stands in the place of the verb stem.:

Transitive verb pronominal prefixes

Actor \	Patient							
	1SG	**2SG**	**3SG**	**1I.DU**	**1I.PL**	**1E.PL**	**2PL**	**3PL**
1SG		nįį-V	∅-ha-V				nįį-V-wi	wa-ha-V
2SG	hį-ra-V		∅-ra-V			hį-ra-V-wi		wa-ra-V
3SG	hį-∅-V	nį-∅-V	∅-∅-V	wąąga-∅-V	wąąga-∅-V-wi	hį-∅-V-wi	nį-∅-V-wi	wa-∅-V
1I.DU			hį-∅-V					hį-wa-V
1I.PL			hį-∅-V-wi					hį-wa-V-wi
1E.PL		nįį-V-wi	∅-ha-V-wi				nįį-V-wi	wa-ha-V-wi
2PL	hį-ra-V-wi		∅-ra-V-wi			hį-ra-V-wi		wa-ra-V-wi
3PL	hį-V-ire	nį-V-ire	∅-V-ire	wąąga-V-ire	wąąga-V-ire-wi	hį-V-ire-wi	nį-V-ire-wi	wa-V-ire

In this table, the null symbol (∅) is used to represent all third person singular actor and patient pronominals. It indicates that there is no overt prefix for those pronominals (in other words, that they are null morphemes). Some cells are left blank because there are no pronominal affixes associated with that particular person/number combination. In cases like these, the action is reflexive (i.e. I do something to myself, or you (plural) do something to yourselves). Reflexivity in Ho-Chunk is indicated with another prefix, *kii-*.

The sounds in the prefixes run together in casual speech, often leading to the deletion of the /h/ consonant and thus a long vowel or diphthong. This is evident in the example *waakere* 'I put them (standing),' in which the third person plural patient prefix *wa-* merges with the first person actor prefix *ha-*, producing *waa-*.

Person marking in intransitive verbs

Ho-Chunk's intransitive verbs fall into three main types: intransitive active verbs, intransitive stative verbs, and intransitive 'third person-only' verbs.[6]

Intransitive active verbs are those which involve only human or animate agent(s). An example is *šgaac* 'play,' which is inflected for person and number as follows:

Person and number marking paradigm for intransitive action verb
šgaac

		Ho-Chunk verb	Translation
Agent	**1SG**	hašgac (ha-šgac)	'I play'
	2SG	rašgac (ra-šgac)	'you play'
	3SG	šgaac (∅-šgac)	'he or she plays'
	1I.DU	hįšgac (hį-šgac)	'you and I play'
	1I.PL	hįšgacwi (hį-šgac-wi)	'we (inclusive) play'
	1E.PL	hašgacwi (ha-šgac-wi)	'we (exclusive) play'
	2PL	rašgacwi (ra-šgac-wi)	'you (plural) play'
	3PL	šgaacire (šgaac-ire)	'they play'

Intransitive stative verbs involve an action affecting a patient. This is characteristic of the verb *š'aak* 'to be old':

Person and number marking paradigm for intransitive stative verb *š'aak*

		Ho-Chunk verb	Translation
Patient	**1SG**	hįš'ak (hį-š'ak)	'I am old'
	2SG	nįš'ak (nį-š'ak)	'you are old'
	3SG	š'aak (∅-š'aak)	'he or she is old'
	1I.DU	wąągaš'ak (wąąga-š'ak)	'you and I are old'
	1I.PL	wąągaš'akwi (wąąga-š'ak-wi)	'we (inclusive) are old'
	1E.PL	hįš'akwi (hį-š'ak-wi)	'we (exclusive) are old'
	2PL	nįš'akwi (nį-š'ak-wi)	'you (plural) are old'
	3PL	š'aakire (š'aak-ire)	'they are old'

Intransitive third-person-only verbs designate states and properties of mostly inanimate things, such as "(to) be delicious" or "(to) be expensive." They can only be inflected for third person singular or third person plural subjects (e.g. *ceexi* (∅-ceexi) 'it is expensive' or *ceexire* (ceexi-ire) 'they are expensive').

Locative prefixes

Ho-Chunk has two locative prefixes, *ha-* 'on' or 'onto,' and *ho-* 'in' or 'into.' These prefixes were first described by William Lipkind in his 1928 grammar of the language[11] . The prefixes are added to a verb stem as seen in the examples below:

mįįk → hamįk

to lie (somewhere) → to lie on top of

mįįk → homįk

to lie (somewhere) → to lie in

A locative prefix may derive a noun, a verb, or both. This is true for *homįk*, which can refer to a verb 'to lie in' or a noun 'bed.' More recent learning materials refer to the *ha-* prefix as a <u>superessive</u> <u>applicative</u> marker, and the *ho-* prefix as an <u>inessive</u> <u>applicative</u> marker.[6]

Instrumental prefixes

Ho-Chunk has a set of instrumental prefixes which indicate that an action is accomplished by means of some instrument, force, or special type of instrumental movement. These prefixes are translated into English with such phrases as 'by foot,' 'by hand,' or 'by striking.' Some sources list eight instrumental prefixes in Ho-Chunk,[6][13] while others recognize a ninth *nąą-* 'by internal force' (phonologically identical to *nąą-* 'by foot').[14][15] These prefixes are listed first with their English translation, then paired with a stem *wax* 'to break, cut or sever a string-like object':

Instrumental prefixes

	Instrumental prefix	English translation
Inner	*gi-*	'by striking'
	ra-	'with the mouth, with the teeth'
	ru-	'by hand'
	wa-	'by pressure, by pushing'
Outer	*boo-*	'by shooting, by blowing, by force'
	mąą-	'by cutting'
	nąą(1)-	'by foot'
	nąą(2)-	'by internal force'
	taa-	'by extreme temperature'

Instrumental prefixes paired with stem *wax*

Ho-Chunk verb	**English translation**
giwax	'break string in two by striking'
rawax	'bite string in two'
ruwax	'break string in two by pulling'
wawax	'break string by downward pressure'
boowax	'shoot string in two'
mąąwax	'cut string in two'
nąąwax	'break string in two by foot'
nąąwax	'string breaks of own accord'
taawax	'string is burned in two'

The instrumental prefixes are identified as 'Inner' or 'Outer' due to their position relative to other prefixes attaching to the verb stem. Inner prefixes are closer to the verb stem, while outer prefixes are farther away on the left edge of the word. Instrumental prefixes are found in all Siouan languages,[16] and it is theorized that outer instrumentals originated as nouns or <u>nominalized</u> stems.[17]

Suffix field

Ho-Chunk's suffixes mark <u>number</u>, <u>tense</u>, <u>mood</u>, <u>negation</u>, and <u>aspect</u>.

Syntax

Basic word order

Like other Siouan languages, Ho-Chunk's basic word order is <u>Subject-Object-Verb</u> (SOV).An example of a typical sentence is *Hinųkra wažątirehižą ruwį* 'The woman bought a car.' In a sentence with two <u>objects</u>, such as *Hinųkiža hocįcįhižą wiiwagaxhižą hok'ų* 'A girl gave a boy a pencil,' the canonical word order is Subject-Indirect Object-Direct Object-Verb. Word order is relatively free in Ho-Chunk; however, while a word order such as *Wažątirehižą, hinųkra ruwį* 'The woman bought a car' is permissabie, the change from the basic neutral word order of SOV requires a prosodic pause indicated by a comma.[18] Without this pause, an interpretation 'A car bought the woman' is possible, though highly unlikely.

Negation

Negative phrases are expressed with a particle, such as *hąąke* 'not' or *hąkaga* 'never' paired with the suffix/<u>enclitic</u> *-nį* 'not.' Both elements are required in such phrases: the particle precedes the verb phrase, while *-nį* is suffixed to the verb. The following examples demonstrate this construction:[18]

Wąąkra heepšįnį
wąąk-ra heepšj-nį
man-the sneeze-NEG

Wąąkra hąąke heepšįnį 'The man did not sneeze.'

Hąkaga t'eehaanį wa'ųaje
hąkaga t'ee-haa-nį wa'ų-ha-jee
never   die-1.cause-NEG aux-1SG-POS.VERB

Hąkaga waką t'eehaanį wa'ųaje.' 'I never kill snakes.'

Language revitalization

Although the language is highly endangered, there are currently vigorous efforts underway to keep it alive in Ho-Chunk communities. In Wisconsin, the <u>Hocąk Wazija Haci Language Division (https://www.hoocak.or g/)</u> runs several language classes, an immersion daycare, and a language apprentice program.[19] In Nebraska, the Ho-Chunk Renaissance program teaches the language in local and reservation schools. Both tribal governments recognize the importance of technology in language learning, and are active in Facebook and YouTube to reach the younger generation of learners. A "Ho-Chunk (Hoocąk) Native American Language app" is available for <u>iPhone</u>, <u>iPad</u>, and other <u>iOS</u> devices.[20] Language is a crucial aspect of Ho-Chunk culture:

> "Within a lot of Native American cultures, language and culture go together," Lewis St. Cyr, <u>language program director</u> for the Ho-Chunk, said. "You can't have culture without language and you can't have language without culture. The importance of it is of who we are."[21]

Notes

1. Winnebago (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/win/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
2. Winnebago language (https://www.ethnologue.com/16/show_language/win) at *Ethnologue* (16th ed., 2009)
3. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Ho-Chunk" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/hoch1243). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
4. YourName. "About | Ho-Chunk NationAbout Ho-Chunk Nation | Ho-Chunk Nation" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150206174644/http://ho-chunknation.com/about.aspx). *www.ho-chunknation.com*. Archived from the original (http://www.ho-chunknation.com/about.aspx) on 2015-02-06. Retrieved 2016-04-29.
5. Gilmary Shea, John. "Ho-Chunk and Winnebago Explained" (http://www.baraboopubliclibrary.org/files/local/wardvol1/05%20Ho-Chunk%20and%20Winnebgo%20Explained%20-%20About%20Section%20AA.pdf) (PDF). Wisconsin Historical Collections.
6. Helmbrecht, Christian; Lehmann, Christian (2010). *Hocak Teaching Materials, Volume 1*. SUNY Press. ISBN 978-1-4384-3339-4.
7. Miner; Dorsey (1979). "Dorsey's Law in Winnebago-Chiwere and Winnebago Accent". *International Journal of American Linguistics*. **45**: 25–33. doi:10.1086/465571 (https://doi.org/10.1086%2F465571).
8. Miner, Kenneth L. (1989). "Winnebago Accent: The Rest of the Data". *Anthropological Linguistics*.
9. Miner, Kenneth (1993). Oliverio, Giulia; Linn, Mary Sarah (eds.). "On some theoretical implications of Winnebago phonology". *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics*. **18**.
10. Hale, Kenneth; White Eagle, Josie (1980). "A preliminary metrical account of Winnebago accent". *International Journal of American Linguistics*. University of Chicago Press. **46** (2): 117–132. doi:10.1086/465641 (https://doi.org/10.1086%2F465641).
11. Helmbrecht, Johannes (2010). "The accentual system of Hocąk". In Wohlgemuth, Jan; Cysouw, Michael (eds.). *Rara & rarissima: Documenting the fringes of linguistic diversity*. Berlin: De Gruyer Mouton. pp. 117–143. ISBN 9783110228557.
12. Helmbrecht, Johannes; Lehmann, Christian (2008). "Hocank's challenge to morphological theory". In Harrison, David; Rood, David; Dwyer, Ariane (eds.). *Lessons from Endangered Languages*. Amsterdam: Benjamins. pp. 271–317.
13. "Winnebago Grammar :: Turning Points in Wisconsin History" (http://content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm/ref/collection/tp/id/28275). *content.wisconsinhistory.org*. Retrieved 2016-04-29.
14. Garvin, Cecil; Hartmann, Iren (2006). *Hoocąk Hit'ekjawi!*. Mauston, WI: Ho-Chunk Nation.
15. Hartmann, Iren (2012). Valency classes in Hoocąk (Siouan). Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzing, Germany
16. "Comparative Siouan Dictionary -" (http://csd.clld.org/). *csd.clld.org*. Retrieved 2016-04-29.
17. Rankin, Robert L. 2008. Instrumental prefixes in the Siouan Languages. Paper presented at the 3rd Workshop on Comparative Siouan Syntax in conjunction with the 28thSiouan andCaddoan Languages Conference. Missouri Southern State University, Joplin MO.
18. Johnson, Meredith; Thompson Lockwood, Hunter; Rosen, Bryan; and Schuck, Mateja. 2012. *A Preliminary Sketch of Hocąk Syntax*. Siouan and Caddoan Languages Conference, Lawrence, Kansas.
19. "Video: Wisconsin Media Lab Releases Fifth Installment, Language Apprentice" (https://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2013/04/27/video-wisconsin-media-lab-releases-fifth-installment-language-apprentice-149011). *Indian Country Today Media Network*. 2013-04-27. Retrieved 2013-05-07.

20. "App Shopper: Ho-Chunk (Hoocąk) Native American Language for iPhone/iPod Touch (Education)" (http://appshopper.com/education/ho-chunk-hoocak-native-american-language-for -iphoneipod-touch). Retrieved 2012-09-12.
21. "Ho-Chunk Tribe looks to revitalize language" (http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/de c/5/ho-chunk-tribe-looks-to-revitalize-language/?page=all).

References

- *Hocąk Teaching Materials* (2010). *Volume 1: Elements of Grammar/Learner's Dictionary*. Helmbrecht, J., Lehmann, C., SUNY Press, ISBN 1-4384-3338-7. *Volume 2: Texts and Audio-CD*, Hartmann, I., Marschke, C. SUNY Press, ISBN 1-4384-3336-0

External links

- Ho-Chunk and Winnebago Explained (http://www.baraboopubliclibrary.org/files/local/wardvol1/ 05%20Ho-Chunk%20and%20Winnebgo%20Explained%20-%20About%20Section%20AA.pdf)
- Hocank Language (http://www.mpi.nl/DOBES/projects/hocank/), Documentation of Endangered Languages website (DOBES in German)
- Hoocąk Waaziija Haci Language and Culture Division (https://web.archive.org/web/200304230 03555/http://www.hocak.info/), Ho-Chunk Nation (of Wisconsin) website, extensive materials about Hoçak language and restoration efforts
- William Lipkind, "Winnebago Grammar" (http://content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm4/document.ph p?CISOROOT=/tp&CISOPTR=28275&CISOSHOW=28201), Wisconsin History
- Hocąk-English/English-Hocąk Learner's Dictionary (https://www.christianlehmann.eu/publ/ASSi dUE21.pdf) , Second Edition, edited by Johannes Helmbrecht & Christian Lehmann, 2006, University of Erfurt
- Beginning Hocąk on Memrise (https://www.memrise.com/course/5450/beginning-hocak/) , based on Wisconsin Hocąk; phrases and vocabulary

This page was last edited on 5 July 2020, at 12:45 (UTC).